

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4, 1882.

THE GAZETTE to-day is printed on new type, and we hope its improved appearance will be acceptable to its patrons.

WE LEARN by telegraph that ex-Auditor Massey spoke for upwards of an hour and a-half at Charlottesville yesterday to a large audience, giving an expose of the designs and methods of the Mahone movement in Virginia, and announcing his intention of canvassing the entire State in opposition to "bossism" and autocracy. He denounced the attempt to blacken his character by the charge of corruption as unwarranted, and as coming from those who had never been elected themselves without fraud. He said that Mahone had a boundless ambition with an infinitesimal sense of gratitude; a man who never forgot an injury and never remembered a kindness. He showed how dangerous were some of the measures Mahone is now trying to push through the Legislature, and declared that the judiciary bill was a most iniquitous scheme. To blind the peoples eyes he said the districts were to be reduced to twelve, until the party had them in its power, when it was their avowed intention to raise them to eighteen. Mr. Massey said he would be willing not to make another dollar while he lived could he but have the money which was to be paid to certain leaders for the passage of railroad bills. A committee, he asserted, had been sent to New York to advise the railroad syndicates there to come forward and use their money upon certain members to break the deadlock. The cry out against the railroad lobby he thought all lunatic. Next he showed how Farr got his nomination by his own vote, and exposed the iniquity of the bill for the appointment of general commissioners of sales. Mr. Massey said he was a Virginian before he was a readjuster, and that he is still one, and he has just commenced this fight. He proposes to canvas far and wide—not for himself, but for Virginia; for, he said, under the disguise of liberty, Mahone is enslaving the people.

THE SCHOOLS for secondary education both male and female, in Virginia, are not only numerous but excellent. No Southern State, hasso high, and so well deserved, a reputation for its high schools and academies. That this reputation should be sustained is all important, and to effect that object, as well as to bring all such schools into harmony with the University in their curriculum, an arrangement was made, five or six years ago, by its faculty to hold local examinations at certain central points, and to issue to those who might pass them certificates of proficiency in the various studies, upon which they had been examined. It is to be regretted that this judicious and well arranged plan has not entirely succeeded. Whether from want of appreciation, or some other motive, most of the schools it was intended to benefit, have held aloof, and comparatively few have presented candidates for examination. This should not be. Were there a general compliance with the suggestion of the University, there would not only be a greater uniformity in the teachings of the secondary schools, but the teachers of those schools would be stimulated by a desire to excel each other in the number of students passing and the solidity of their acquirements, and the students themselves, finding that an important arbiter would decide upon their claims to distinction, would strive the harder to merit the coveted honor. Thus, the standard of education in the Commonwealth would not only be maintained, but raised, and the University would be greatly benefited by the preparation of young men for its courses in some manner under its own direction.

"CAPTAIN JOHN HILL," a negro clerk in the office of Collector Brady, at Petersburg, has been removed because he took part in a meeting of his race which passed resolutions condemning the readjusters for not giving them as many offices as they had promised. Many negroes who held federal offices in Virginia have been removed, because being simple enough to believe that the republicans were sincere in their expressions respecting the equality of the races and the freedom of political opinion, they either continued to be straightforward republicans, or else, having joined the readjusters, demanded a fair share of the offices. But the negroes present silly dread of a return to slavery in the event of democratic success, blinds him to the republican party no matter how it may dupe and deceive him. It will be different when he learns that no sensible white man would accept him even as a free gift.

If the result of the elections that were held in the North and West yesterday be indicative of that of those to be held in the same places next fall, the republicans will have to be reinforced by many more Pauls and Fulkersons from the South if they are to retain their control of the U. S. House of Representatives.

When thieves fall out, honest men find how they have been robbed, if they do not obtain their dues. Ex-Auditor Massey is now telling what he knows about the Readjusters and a rich revelation he is making to be sure.

The East Hanover Presbytery meets on Wednesday at Dr. Read's church, Richmond.

Letter from Washington.
[Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4, 1882.
The House Committee on Territories agreed this morning to recommit the bill for giving Alaska a territorial form of government, to the sub-committee, with instructions to report a bill for providing a government for the whole territory instead of for only the southwestern part of it, and to omit the section relating to a Congressional delegate from that territory. This action, as anticipated from the first in this correspondence, renders vain all the efforts of Col. M. D. Ball to obtain a seat in the House as the delegate from Alaska.

The Court of Claims yesterday decided adversely to the claim of the heirs of the late James Green, of Alexandria, for rent for the Mansion House, in that city, for the time it was occupied as a U. S. military hospital during and since the civil war. Neither the Court of Claims nor Congress is in favor of paying any Southern war claims.

Mr. N. W. Pearson, of Fairfax county, Va., has been requested by the New York Chamber of Commerce to prepare a paper on Virginia to be read at their next annual meeting, and is now engaged on that work.

Mr. John West, an old resident of Alexandria, but who for some months past has been confined to his son's residence, in this city, with dropsy, was tapped yesterday for that disease, and is so much better that he talks of coming out again. His relief, however, is only temporary.

The House today refused to allow the committee on woman suffrage a clerk. The Senate was more considerate.

The House Committee on Territories today instructed their chairman to move a suspension of the rules on the 3d Monday in April for the purpose of passing the bill to admit Dakota into the Union as a State.

In the Senate today the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill to guarantee 3 percent interest on \$75,000,000 for a canal through the isthmus of Nicaragua.

Mr. Johnston, a member of the committee, reserving the right to oppose the bill when it comes up for consideration, if he shall then think fit to do so.

Letters from various portions of Virginia received here to-day are all to the effect that the readjusters are breaking up, and that though Messrs. Mahone and Riddleberger and some of the sub-leaders in the Legislature have made their jacks by means of negro votes, and played their whole hands for all they were worth, the rest of their party now finding that nothing is left for them, are not only disappointed at the non-fulfillment of the promises which gained their support but are anxious for revenge upon their deceivers.

The bill that passed the Senate appropriating ten thousand dollars for a monument and for repairing the grave of Jefferson at Monticello, provides that the expenditure shall be made under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Col. Young, vice-President of the B. C. & W. R. R. Co., says that an agent of that company was in this city Saturday on his way to Richmond with the money for the payment of the fifty thousand dollars conditioned for the late purchase of that road, but that he was taken sick here and had to return. He says, however, a meeting of the directors of the road was held in New York to-day and that he has no doubt, and has had none from the first that the purchase will be consummated.

The House Committee on Elections agreed this morning to report in favor of Lynch, the negro contestant for the seat from the shoeing district in Mississippi occupied by General Chalmers who gained his military reputation at the Fort Pillow fight.

Representative Lynch will be the only negro in this as Senator Bruce was in the last Congress.

The Committee directed a favorable report to be made on the bill authorizing Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the U. S. to take testimony in the case of contested elections of members of the House of Representatives.

Comptroller Baum was before the Ways and Means Committee of the House this morning and opposed the bill for the exemption from taxation of alcohol used in the arts.

The call for the redemption of fifteen millions of extended sixes will be issued to-day.

The following Postmasters were commissioned to-day: J. P. Owens, Salisbury, Wisconsin; Co. M. D., and E. S. Fries, Cedar Grove, Frederick co., Va.

LEGISLATIVE.
Yesterday was a dull day in the Legislature, the attendance in both Houses being small.

In the Senate a resolution for a final adjournment on the 8th was introduced, but went over under the rules.

The appropriation bill, as reported by the joint committee, was ordered to be engrossed. A bill was introduced to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the Commonwealth to fix the compensation of treasurer for the collection of county taxes.

The Committee on Finance reported a Senate bill (same as the bill passed by the House at the regular session) to provide for submitting the question of license or no license for the sale of liquors to the qualified voters of this State, with important amendments changing the whole tenor of the bill.

Mr. Lybrook, of Patrick county, who was seriously injured some time since by his horse falling upon him, was in his seat yesterday and was warmly congratulated by his fellow members.

Mr. Hale has also returned and was in his seat.

In the House of Delegates the bill amending the charter of Norfolk was considered, and finally ordered to be engrossed—ayes 33, noes 18.

The bill to amend the charter of Lexington was also ordered to be engrossed. Amendments proposing to submit the new charter to the people for ratification or rejection was defeated by the readjusters in both cases.

Letter from Richmond.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, April 3.—The question now mooted in political circles here is whether Mahone was in the city last week or not.—The general belief is that the Senator came in quietly Saturday night, gave his orders, and moved back to Washington the next day. There are conflicting opinions as to Mahone's alleged secret trip to this city, some being of opinion that it was the fear of another resolution from Senator Newberry that made him creep into the city in this alleged quiet way. If there is a man that the Senator would not care particularly to meet, it is Newberry. Mahone is expected here again to-morrow. He is coming down to attempt to push his schemes through.—More than one of his former adherents are disgusted with him and allege that he has gone back on them completely. Some of them are men who have acted with the Readjuster party from the beginning and have been thrust aside to make room for Mahone's coterie. Among the colored people especially the indignation is very great. They have received nothing but promises from the ring which has gotten their votes. A number of colored men of the city met last night and organized a new political association which in their pronouncement is set forth "will repudiate men and measures in the future." The officers embrace some very reputable colored men of Richmond.

Ex-Auditor Massey was in the city Saturday and seemed in a better humor than ever. He indicated that he meant to handle Mahone and Riddleberger in no very gentle manner and reports from Charlottesville indicate that he has carried out his intention in that respect. He will make it hot for the Boss. Massey can and doubtless will connect Mahone in no enviable light with the late investigation. For instance in the same testimony before the committee by Mr. Sandy, it was shown that Mahone sent for Sandy and told him (Sandy) exactly what had occurred between Wing and Sandy and Sandy swore that he never breathed to a soul the conversation he had with Sandy. Now the inference that the astute person can obtain from this is that perhaps Mahone put up the job himself.

It seems that the Readjusters will push through their charter bills this week.

The Norfolk bill will be passed to-morrow and it is expected that Richmond will be reached on the same day.

It is said on good authority that the Governor will certainly pardon the convicted oyster dredgers. One of them, Captain Crockett, fills the responsible position of "searcher." This is a place to which generally one of the most responsible convicts is assigned. He has to stand at the gate and search each convict as he goes in and out of the penitentiary in order to see that he has no concealed weapons. Petitions have poured into the Governor asking these pardon of the men.

Senator Eskridge to-day, in opposing an extra appropriation to the Virginia Military Institute, said that his son, who had been a student there, had spent \$90.00 for shoes there in one year and he could not imagine what the boy had done with them. He was sure that he had not worn them.

The Common Council to-night in picking out a new park in the western part of the city named it the "Corcoran Park." The Mayor will request Mr. Corcoran to be here at the opening of the park.

STRONGBOW.

VIRGINIA NEWS.
The gold mining fever is raging in Pennsylvania county and great results are anticipated.

Seventy persons left Southwest Virginia last Tuesday to make their homes in Nebraska.

A cotton factory is to be established at Snowville, Pulaski county, shortly, and \$14,000 of the stock has been subscribed.

The Richmond Whig declares "by the Eternal" that the bill rearranging the judicial circuits shall be passed by the Legislature.

Moses Robinson, of Ware Neck, was drowned on Thursday last at the mouth of the Rappahannock, by the capsizing of a canoe.

Among the amount of express freight which passed through Richmond yesterday, were 115 crates of strawberries in transit from South Carolina to New York.

The colored citizens of Richmond and the State have organized a new political association, which will repudiate all reputation men and measures in the future.

Hon. James G. Blaine and Governor Cameron, of Virginia, have accepted invitations to attend the fair of the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society, at Winchester, in October next.

The Richmond Paper Mills Company has instituted a suit against the Richmond and Alleghany Railroad Company for \$4,000 damage, alleged to have been sustained on account of insufficient supply of water.

Ground was broken to-day for the branch on the Va. Midland Railway from Orange C. H. to Meadow Farm, the residence of Major Erasmus Taylor, where rich iron ore has recently been found in large quantities. The road will be 4 1/2 miles long and the work will be completed in about one month.

Col. Joseph Cannon aged 65 years, a native of Chowan county, N. C., but for two or three years of Norfolk, was found dead in his room yesterday morning. Col. Cannon was a lawyer by profession but of late years has been engaged in farming, his business enterprise being the cultivation of a large vineyard near Norfolk.

The dwelling house, smoke-house and hen-house of Mr. Henry La Prade, in Chesterfield county, was burned Saturday evening last. Mr. La Prade, his wife and four children had gone to her mother's, about a mile distant, and in less than half an hour after they were gone everything was burned. They were poor people, and lost everything they had except the clothes on their backs.

It having been rumored that a duel was impending between John T. Daniel and John Easman, both of Rappahannock county, on account of an old feud about hounds and sheep, Daniel was arrested by Fauquier officers but denied that it was his purpose to engage in a duel. The parties had a fistfight at Battle Run Church on Saturday, and agreed to settle the matter with firearms.

Mr. Peter Hewitt, of Woodbridge, Prince William county, who has been in the habit of placing a net in the Oronoque at that point to check any stray shad or other fish that happened to be moving Potomacward from the headwaters of the river, went, as usual, the other day to haul out his machinery, and to his astonishment found a gray fox. The animal before drowning, had seriously affected the seine as a fish-catcher.

THE SPRING number of Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly is out, and as usual it is full of matters interesting to ladies, with illustrations drawn from actual articles of costume, and the descriptions which follow the pictures are tersely and clearly written. It is a useful, well-conducted family magazine. The publishers are Ehrich Bros., of Eighth Avenue, New York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The London press think there is but poor chance of Dr. Lamson's escaping execution. Jessie James, the notorious outlaw, was assassinated by a member of his own gang of robbers, in his house at St. Joseph, Missouri, yesterday morning.

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons permanently disfranchising all the voters in certain boroughs who are scheduled for bribery.

A number of Russian students, some armed with revolvers, made a riotous demonstration at Kiel yesterday and demanded the liberation of their comrades who were recently imprisoned.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned sine die last night. A bill to authorize a loan of \$5,000,000 by the city of Baltimore for the purpose of constructing a sewerage system was passed.

The U. S. Supreme Court yesterday rendered a number of decisions, made the assignments of associate justices, and granted the petition of Sergeant Mason's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus.

Sunday last was the seventeenth anniversary of the Sunday when President Davis while seated in church at Richmond, was notified that General Lee's lines at Petersburg had been broken and his army in retreat.

The agent sent out from Philadelphia to Florida to inspect the land offered the Jewish refugees by the Florida Land Company has returned and reports that he does not think the colonization scheme advisable at present.

The Oldham (England) Express states that there is an exhibition at the Wellington Mill, Oldham a bale of American cotton which contains at least one hundred pounds weight of sand. Every three or four inches of cotton is alternated by a layer of sand of almost equal thickness.

Mr. George Scoville, counsel for Guiteau, has prepared a petition to the House of Representatives, asking that the bill recently introduced to pay medical experts for the government be amended by adding a section authorizing the Department of Justice to audit and pay claims for legal services of counsel for the defense.

In view of the opinion officially given by Judge Advocate General Swain, in effect that Mason is illegally imprisoned in the penitentiary, the President has required the opinion of Attorney General Brewster upon the legal aspect of the entire proceedings, and whether or not it is the duty of the executive to order Mason's release from imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Legislature vs. Lunatics.
To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:
If you so happily remarked on the 20th January, the present Legislature has done "nothing so ridiculous as the election of Richard R. Farr as Superintendent of Public Instructions," the same notorious body has unquestionably done nothing so wicked as the indiscriminate ejection (through servile Boards whose dirty work was cut out for them in advance of the medical and other officers of the State institutions for the insane, and—prospectively—the deaf and dumb. Even if the new appointees are as capable as the old, the wholesale slaughterous change is an obvious outrage against humanity, but no one can doubt that they are inferior. As Superintendent of the Staunton Asylum, for instance, the new Board chose a person who had long been Superintendent of Schools there; in other words, they dared to turn out and incumbent of acknowledged fitness, and to fill the most important medical position in the State with a physician whose merit was such as so small as to have obliged him to seek a living, and a scanty one at that, in another calling. Is it possible too strongly to reprobate such conduct? Should it not be held up to the execration of sensible and humane people everywhere?

In the February number of *Gaillard's Medical Journal*, published in New York, occurs the following editorial, which so favorably states the case as to seem worthy of reproduction in your columns.

HUMANITY.
THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE OUTRAGE—POLITICS AND PHILANTHROPY.

If the true meaning of the word politics be taken, the politician would be pre-eminently a philanthropist, a true friend of every citizen; but the dictionary of the present shows him to be frequently the opposite, essentially selfish, venal, corrupt and often the worst enemy of his race.

The most recent illustration of this last truth has just been given in Virginia, where the Readjuster Legislature has declared vacant the offices of all the charitable institutions of the State, and has also legislated out of office the regents and guardians of such institutions. The asylums for the insane, for the deaf and dumb, for the blind, etc., have all been by a vote, deprived of the medical officers, who have for years been in charge of them; who have become the custodians of the physical and mental serfdom of thousands, and who have become practically familiar with the diseases, mental and physical, of the multitudes under their charge. Such a dastardly, cowardly, infamous act should and must meet with but one reward, the personal execution of every damnation of every one who looks to the ballot-box for redress.

There is no pretense of condemnation of reprobation of the officers recently incumbent; they are beyond criticism or reproach, but they hold offices which the party in power desire for their huckstering followers.

P. S.—These offices, which have thus been summarily and outrageously vacated, are not political in character, history, or relation; they have never in the records of the State, so appeared or been so regarded; they are scientific solely in purpose and function. But even if they were political in character, the paltry reward for dirty political service, their incumbents have not yet fulfilled the terms for which they were elected; and they are parties to a contract the Trustees (or representatives of the State) being the other parties. They were, by an implied contract, elected for such a term, to do such work, and for such a price; without their consent, and unless it can be shown that they are derelict or incompetent, their contract cannot be legally abrogated. It is *ex post facto* legislation, which if not *in esse* unconstitutional, is in spirit and in fact a gross violation of all those rights which the *ex post facto* clause in every constitution is intended to protect.

But apart from all this, such legislation is a mean, cowardly and wanton trespass upon the rights of citizens, which every good citizen is called upon by every human instinct to resist and prevent. Whether the medical men of Virginia will so manifest the traditions of their great State, and so follow the noble examples of their distinguished ancestry as to do this, or whether some of them will "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," the Profession, with anxious, expectant eye, looks forward to determine. It is well for

all, in the meanwhile, to bear in mind the philosophy of Helena:
"Of expectation fails, and most often there,
Where most it promises, and often it hits,
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits."

To-Day's Telegraphic News.

The Chinese Bill Vetoed.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Immediately after the reception of the President's message vetoing the anti-Chinese bill, at 1:15 o'clock, the President pro tem. suspended the operation of business to lay the communication before the Senate and directed it to be read. The vital objection of the President is to the twenty years' suspension of immigration, which he construes as virtually prohibitory, and therefore violative of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the negotiations upon which the treaty was based, and as a breach of national faith. The message calls attention to the propositions made by the U. S. Commissioners on this point, the counter propositions on the part of China, to show that the understanding of the latter country in the agreement, which was ultimately made, was that the immigration would be limited or restricted to a reasonable period. In discussing the meaning of the word "laborers" as used in the treaty, the President concedes that includes "artisan" or skilled laborers. In regard to the term of suspension he says: "The examination which I have made of the treaty and of the declarations which its negotiations have left on record of the meaning of its language, leaves no doubt on my mind that neither a contesting party in concluding the treaty of 1880, contemplated the passage of an act prohibiting immigration for 20 years, which is nearly a generation, and thought that such a period would be a reasonable suspension or limitation; or intended to change the provisions of the Burlingame treaty to that effect. I regard this provision of the act as a breach of our National faith, and being unable to bring myself in harmony with the views of Congress upon this vital point, the honor of the country contains me to return the act with this objection to its passage."

The President then points out other features of the act which, in his opinion, can be modified to advantage. The system of personal registration and pass-ports is specifically mentioned as undemocratic and hostile to our institutions. The message refers to the alleged benefits to its industries derived by the Pacific slope from the presence of the Chinese before; expresses apprehensions an injurious effect upon American commerce with China if legislation of the character of that proposed unless carefully guarded, and without naming any specific period of suspension suggests that the length of the term should be experimental.

The message and bill, on motion of Mr. Farley, were temporarily laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

To-day's Congressional Proceedings.
SENATE.
Messrs. Conger, Frye and McPherson were constituted conferees on the Life-Saving Service bill.

The President, pro tem, presented a protest from citizens of Missouri against further Chinese immigration.

Mr. Cameron, of Penn., presented among other petitions one from the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia against the proposed Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.

Mr. Sherman, from the joint Committee on Library, reported a proposed amendment to an appropriation bill, appropriating \$5,000 for the purchase of the set of records and proofs in cases in the Supreme Court of the U. S. belonging to the estate of the late Senator Carpenter.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, reported a substitute for the bill to publish the official report of the Gatteau trial. It provides that the manuscript of the report shall be furnished without cost to the government. Placed on the Calendar.

HOUSE.
Mr. White, of Ky., asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Speaker to request the return by the Senate of the bill passed by the House yesterday to amend the internal revenue laws.

Mr. Bingham, of Penn., chairman of the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported a bill to modify the postal money order system. Placed on House Calendar.

Mr. Miller of Cal., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably with amendment the Senate bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua.

The House at 12:50 went into the Committee of the Whole of the Army appropriation bill.

Speedy Vengeance.
INDIANAPOLIS, Mo., April 4.—Charles Jermon, who was arrested at Kokomo for theft and the rape of a 3-year old child, was taken from the jail by a mob last night and hung.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—Officer Pat. Jones attempted last night to arrest two negroes on the suspicion that they had stolen some butter. As he was walking with them one shot him three times, and he ran. One was, however, seized and held by some persons until the police could take him again, when he was removed to the West Kansas City police station. While the officers were removing him to the central station a mob collected, seized the negro and hung him from Bluff Street bridge. Officer Jones leaves a wife and five children.

The Southern Floods.
NEW ORLEANS April 4.—A Times-Democrat, New Iberia, special says: "The water here is higher than ever before known. Water from Grand Lake is pouring in torrents into the Teche at many points. Charles Durand, a painter of St. Martinsville, went five days ago to look after cattle and was drowned. Eleven houses have floated off at Grand river, and the water is backing up on the west side of the Teche in the rear of Pattersonville. The waters are carrying off houses daily in parts contiguous.

Fires.
PITTSBURG, Penn., April 4.—A large fire is raging at the Handland oil works near Sharpsburg, Penn. Five stills are now burning and it is thought the entire works will be destroyed.

BOSTON, March 4.—A fire at Hopkinton, Mass., this morning destroyed 13 dwellings, the Orthodox Church, the town hall, a hotel and a large boot and shoe factory which employed 1,000 hands.

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking Cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Financial.
NEW YORK, April 4.—The stock market opened weak and laid per cent. lower than yesterday's closing prices. In the early dealings a decline of 1 1/2 per cent. the latter Northern Pacific preferred, was succeeded by an advance of 1 1/4 per cent. being conspicuous in the upward movement. The market then reacted 1 1/2 per cent. At 11 o'clock a general recovery of 1 1/2 per cent. took place, Western Union leading therein.

The Markets.
BALTIMORE, April 4.—Virginia Gas consolidated, 65 1/2; do second series 34; new 10.40s 42 bid to

day. Cotton quiet; middling 12 1/2. Flour steady with more activity. Wheat—Southern quiet; Western lower, closing quiet; Southern red 13 1/2; 138; do amber 14 1/4; No. 2 Western winter red spot 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; November 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; December 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; January 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; February 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; March 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; April 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; May 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; June 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; July 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; August 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; September 13 3/4; do 13 3/4; October 13 3